ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JULY 21, 1834. NO. 39.

POETRY.

DIVINE LOVE—By Tappan.

THE ransom'd spirit to her home,
The clime of cloudless beauty, flies;
No more on stormy seas to roam,
She hails her haven in the skies:
But cheerless are those heavenly fields,
The cloudless clime no pleasure yields,
There is no bliss in bow'rs above,
If thou art absent, HOLY LOVE!

The cherub near the viewless throne
Hath smote the harp with trembling hand;
And One with incense-fire hath flown,
To touch with flame the angel-band:
But tuneless is the quiv'ring string,
No melody can Gabriel bring,
Mute are its arches, when above
The harps of heaven wake not to Love!

Earth, sea, and sky one language speak,
In harmony that soothes the soul;
'Tis heard when scarce the zephyrs wake,
And when on thunders, thunders roll:
That voice is heard and tumults cease,
It whispers to the bosom peace;
O, speak, Inspirer! from above,
And cheer *our* hearts, CELESTIAL LOVE!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CITY IN THE MOON.

SCHROETER conjectures the existence of a great city in the moon, to the north of *Marius*, (a spot marked by astronomers) and an extensive canal towards *Hygena*, (another spot.) He believes a place, na[illegible] by the learned, *Mare Imbrium*, to [illegible] fertile as the Campania, near Rome. Professor Frauenholer, of Munich, a [illegible]w years since, announced the discovery [illegible] *fortification* in this satellite! Doubt[illegible] as all this is, such is the perfection of [illegible]scopes, at this time, that an edifice as [illegible]ge as the capitol at Washington, might be clearly and distinctly seen. A vast celestial field yet remains to be explored; [illegible] astronomy is really only in its infancy.

Scientific Tracts.

THE NEW CONTINENT.

We suppose it can be no longer doubted that a new continent has been discovered. It has long been a matter of wonder why the Creator should cover three fourths of the earth with water; but for ourselves, we do not see why our wonder should be lessened at the discovery of a frozen region, which is probably uninhabited, either by man or beast.

It is supposed by some of our geographers and navigators that this new southern continent is 4000 miles in extent from east to west; that is, extending about 47° 31' east, to 99° 29' west; or, from the longitude of Madagascar to that of Cape Horn. Only about 300 miles of the coast have, however, been yet traced with certainty. This is at the eastern part, and is called Enderby's Land; and is about 66½ degrees south latitude. On account of the ice and the severe weather no one has yet landed at this point. A landing has, however, been made at another point, by Captain Briscoe, an Englishman, far to the south east of Cape Horn. This part of the continent (if it be really a continent) is to be called Graham's land. It is about 2000 miles from Enderby's land, and is utterly desolate, there being no vestige on it of animal or vegetable.

It is a most remarkable fact, that not only in hills and valleys, & from the plains, have the enterprising exploration of the miners been conducted—some of the Cornish mines have actually been carried to a considerable distance under the sea; [illegible]e of these submarine excavations, as described by Mr. Hawkins, display, in a striking manner, the effects of perseverance and the defiance of danger on the part of the miners; for instance, the noted mine of Huel Cok, in the parish of St. Just, which descends 80 fathoms, and extends itself forward under the bed of the sea beyond low water mark. In some places the miners have only three fathoms of rock between them and the sea; so that they hear very distinctly the movement and the noise of the waves. This noise is sometimes terrible, being of an extraordinary loudness, as the Atlantic ocean is here many hundred leagues in breadth. In the mine, the rolling of the stones and rocks overhead which the sea moves along its bed, is plainly heard; the noise of which, mixed with the roaring of the waves, sounds like reiterated claps of thunder, and causes both admiration and terror to those who have the curiosity to go down. In one place, where the vein was very rich, they searched it with imprudence, and left but four feet of rock between the excavation and the bed of the sea.—At high water, the howling of the waves is heard in this place in so dreadful a manner that even the miners who work near it, have often taken flight, supposing that the sea was going to break through the weak roof, and penetrate into the mine.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, Manufactures and Metals.*

We find in the Boston Journal, the following touch of manners and customs:

"Customs vary in different countries, and in some parts of Europe, particularly among the genteel classes in the city of Lisbon, picking one's teeth is a [illegible] ceremony necessary to be observed at dinner at the end of every course. So much so, that tooth picks, fabricated of pieces of tough wood, are always furnished by the host. They are fancifully stuck into a neat little machine, resembling a pepper box, placed in the centre of the table, and which is regularly handed round to the company, who supply themselves and proceed to business. It is somewhat difficult for a Yankee to accustom himself to this singular habit, and we confess that we were not a little astonished, perhaps shocked, when at the first dinner which we had the honor to eat in Lisbon, a young lady, the daughter of the host, with a most engaging smile, pointed to an image resembling a Hindoo Idol, with its head bristling with small splinters of wood, and asked me to have the goodness to hand her a *tooth pick!* But we heard aright—she selected one from the lot, and throwing herself back in her chair, and opening her pretty mouth, commenced operations in the most graceful manner imaginable!"

A PERILOUS INCIDENT.

We copy the following perilous, but rather ludicrous incident, from Captain Marryat's last and most interesting work, Jacob Faithful. The scene is a London warehouse, on the wharf, where goods were in the act of being hoisted up from a Thames lighter: and the principal characters are Old Tom, commander of the boat, standing on two wooden pins, and young Tom, his son, a lad some fifteen years of age:

One morning old Tom came under the crane to discharge his lighter, and wishing to see me, when the fall had been overhauled down, to heave up the casks with which the lighter was laden, instead of hooking on a cask, held on by his hands, crying out, 'Hoist away,' intending to be hoisted himself up to the floor of the warehouse where I was presiding. Now there was nothing unusual in this whim of old Tom's, but still he ran a very narrow chance, in consequence of an extra whim of young Tom's, who, as soon as his father was suspended in the air, caught hold of his wooden stumps, to be hoisted up also; and as he caught hold of them, standing on tiptoe, they both swung clear of the lighter, which could not approach to within five feet of the building. The crane was on the third story of the warehouse, and very high up.

'Tom, Tom, you rascal, what the d—l are you about?' said the old man, when he felt the weight of his son's body hanging to him.

'Going up along with you, father—hope we shall go to heaven the same way.'

'More likely to go to the d—l together, you little fool; I never can bear your weight. Hoist away there, quick!'

Hearing the voice, I looked out of the door, and perceiving their situation, ordered the men to hoist away as fast as they could, before old Tom's strength should be exhausted; but it was a compound movement crane, and we could not hoist very fast, although we could hoist very great weights. At last, as they they were wound up higher and higher, old Tom's strength was going fast.

'O Tom, Tom, what must be done?—I can't hold on but a little longer, and we shall both be dashed to pieces.—My poor boy!'

Well then, I'll let go, father; it was all my folly, and I'll be the sufferer.

'Let go!' cried old Tom; 'no, no, Tom—don't let go, my boy—don't let go!'

Well, father, how much longer can you hold on?'

'A little—very little longer,' replied the old man, struggling.

'Well, hold fast now,' cried young Tom, who, raising his head above his arms, with a great exertion, shifted one of his hands to his father's thigh, then the other, raising himself as before; he then caught at the seat of his father's trowsers with his teeth; old Tom groaned, for his son had taken hold of more than his garment; he then shifted his hands to round his father's body—from thence he gained the collar of his father's jacket—from the collar he climbed on his father's shoulders, from whence he seized hold of the fall above, and relieved his father of his weight.

'Now, father, are you all right?' panting as he clung to the fall above him.

'I can't hold on ten seconds more, Tom—no longer—my clutch is going now.'

'Hang on by your eyelids, father, if you love me,' cried Tom, in agony.

It was indeed an awful moment; they were now at least sixty feet above the lighter, suspended in the air; the men whirled round the wheel, and I had at last the pleasure of hauling them both in on the floor of the warehouse, the old man so exhausted that he could not speak for more than a minute.

How great a matter a little fire kindleth. Lately on board a Steamboat on the Mississippi, one of the crew by accident dropped a candle; his companion, who was left in the dark, gave him a cuff for his carelessness; a passenger expressed a wish to whip one like the latter; he was overheard; the challenge being accepted by the aggressor, a scuffle ensued which ended in the death of the aggressor and subsequently the passenger was shot by a companion of the deceased. The murderer was confined by the captain of the boat; this enraged a part of the crew who laid a plot to blow up the boat, on board of which were between 2 and 300 passengers; its timely discovery saved many lives.—*Brunswick Pioneer.*

A Woodman's wife become Queen.—Some years since, a captain of a corsair carried off the wife of a poor woodman in the environs of Messina; having kept her several months on board his vessel, the pirate landed her in one of the South Sea Islands, and abandoned her to her fate.—The savage monarch of the island, to whom she was brought, became so enamored of her, that he married her according to the custom of the country, placed her by his side on the throne, and when he died, he left her the sovereignty of his dominion. A European vessel lately arrived from a voyage to America, has not only brought the poor woodman this intelligence of the fate of his wife, but also brought presents from her of sufficient value to make him one of the richest private individuals in Sicily, until it shall please his royal spouse to call him to court. *Ch. Herald.*

Pithy Answer to a short Advertisement.—A shop keeper in Grant street, the other day, stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement: "A Boy Wanted." On going to his shop the next morning, he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label: "Here he is." *N. Y. Trans.*

Mr. HARDIN, of Kentucky, exposed very handsomely, one of the countless tricks and schemes of plunder, in a late debate in the House of Representatives—He said that:

"To illustrate still further the idleness of the clerks in the Post Office Department, or, if they do their duty, the little business assigned to them, I would call the attention of the committee to the Blue Book, and there they will find the third in the examiner's office of the post office department, (A. S. Merriwether) at a salary of $800 a year. I will ask the members of the Committee, do you know him? Gentlemen, if you do not I will tell you—he has occupied yonder seat in the stenographer's box, taking down the debates of this house for the *Globe*, during *the whole session*, until a few days ago, about the time we commenced this bill."

A WRETCH

A Zanesville paper contains an advertisement offering a reward for the apprehension of a monster in human shape, named Hiram Adams, alias Jenkins, who set fire to the advertiser's house on the night of the 26th ult. by which it was totally destroyed, and the lives of the family put in imminent jeopardy. This fellow Adams had married the advertiser's daughter, and having treated her brutally, she was obliged to fly to her father's house for protection. Unable to prevail with her to return, he threatened to poison the whole family with arsenic; but finding that impracticable, he expressed his determination through the day before the fire to burn them up.' This latter threat he came very near fulfilling; for he set fire to the house so near where his wife and children were sleeping, that in less than a minute after they made their escape, the burning building fell in! Other members of the family but barely escaped with their lives. The miscreant is described as about twenty-four years of age, five feet ten inches high, of fair complexion, and light hair and eyes.—It is very much to be hoped that he will be taken.

Gold.—The Washington Globe published an article upon the Gold Currency, from which we extract the following, as containing information which *may* be useful: "Strangers as our whole population are to the sight of gold, it may be necessary to give them some information upon the value of the coins which will come chiefly into circulation. Our *old* coinage, *now in existence*, will pass thus: The Eagle $10 66 2-3; the half Eagle $5 33 1-3; the quarter Eagle $2 67 1-6; this being the true value of the pure gold now in those coins; the *new* coinage will contain as much less pure gold as will make the Eagle and its parts pass at $10, $5, and $2 50. British gold, of which a great deal will come in along the whole line of the northern frontier from Passamaquoddy bay to Lake Superior, as well as on the sea coast of the Atlantic, will pass thus:—The Guinea $5¼; the Sovereign $4 84; the Louis' d'or of France about $3 75; the Doubloons, Spanish and Patriot, $15 60. *Note.* All the value is always to be corrected by weight. The Doubloons, both Spanish and Patriot, are by law the same value, for they are of the same weight and fineness; but the Spanish Doubloon will generally be above the legal rate in market for exportation to Cuba, where that species of Doubloon passes for $17."

DOES SUGAR INJURE THE TEETH?

We have heard the question asked a great many times, Does sugar injure the teeth? The very general belief that the teeth of the present generation of mankind and of the rising generation, are not so good as those of former generations were, is not without foundation. Now as we suppose there are no effects without causes, it becomes a very natural, and certainly a very appropriate inquiry, What are the causes?

[illegible] not quite so certain that we are able to trace them. One says sugar is the grand enemy of the teeth. Another says it is poisonous medicine. Another lays the blame on warm or hot drinks. Another on distilled and fermented liquors. Another on coffee and tea, &c.

Now it is by no means impossible that all these causes and many more, unite in this work of destruction. And it is equally possible that *excess* in the use of some, which in small quantity would be harmless, may, too, have some agency in the matter.

The more common notion is, however, that those things which injure the teeth, do it by acting *directly* on them, while they are in the mouth. Now the teeth are not only of solid bone, but they are coated by a substance, called enamel, which is much harder than any common bone;—so very hard, indeed, that no substance taken into the mouth, in any ordinary case, could possibly injure them by immediate contact. Sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol, as some call it) and a few powerful agents not unlike it, might, indeed, produce such a result; but even sulphuric acid, in the form usually prescribed by physicians, that is, greatly diluted, and in small quantity, could not, we are sure, produce any such effects. Our mothers and nurses, then, may cease their efforts to cleanse the mouth after taking calomel and other common medicines. Not that there is any objection to cleansing the mouth, in itself considered; but it is idle to do it, on account of the teeth. That calomel and many other medicines may *indirectly* injure the teeth, there can be no reasonable doubt; but they must do it through the medium of the stomach, in a manner which we hope at some future time to explain, but for which we have not room at present. They cannot do it merely by coming in contact for a few moments, with the teeth. It is utterly impossible.

But if calomel and other medicines cannot injure the teeth directly, who will believe that *sugar can?*—It is a mild, bland substance, how *can* it affect the hard *enamel* or coating we have mentioned? It cannot;—it never did; and we venture to say it never will. The reader will observe that we speak, all this while, of *sound* teeth. If they are broken, or have already begun to decay, the case is altered. Substances which could not possibly injure the enamel, might injure the softer bone under it, and affect the nerve (for teeth have one or more nerves) and the gums.

Still the question we set out with, Does sugar injure the teeth? remains unanswered. We have insisted that it does not, and cannot injure them by mere contact, but we have not shown that it may not injure them in some other manner, either by first injuring the gums, or the stomach. Between each of these and the teeth, there is a connection; as physicians have long known and insisted. In another number of the magazine, we will endeavor to give a full answer to the question. Perhaps we may be able to show that there is no good reason to believe that moderate quantities of plain sugar, taken as a part of our meals, ever injure either the teeth, the gums, or the stomach.

People's Magazine.

ROYAL SPEECH—THE CHURCH.

The following Royal Speech, though not delivered from the Throne, is contained in the Standard of the 20th of May. It exhibits very clearly the sentiments of the King in relation to the Church Establishment of England. The Standard says: "With a sense of exultation and gratitude which we cannot describe, but in which millions of our fellow-subjects will participate, we lay before our readers the following account of the interview between his Majesty and the Prelates of the United Church which took place yesterday. It will be seen by the *Court Circular*, that the Archbishops and Bishops, preceded by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh, waited upon the Sovereign with a dutiful and affectionate birth-day address of congratulation, which was delivered in the Royal Closet by the Most Reverend Primate of England; for what follows, we pledge whatever of character for veracity and caution this Journal has earned. We believe that we give the very words of our beloved Monarch; we are sure that we give the substance of his reply with the strictest fidelity."

After a short conversation in which his Majesty said amongst other things, 'I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of that Church,' the King proceeded:

'I have been by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the humble means of diffusing and preserving in this land.

'I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not, as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the Crown, which has placed me in the situation that I now fill; and that religion, and the Church of England and Ireland (Ireland with peculiar emphasis,) the Prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution to maintain.

'The present Bishops, I am quite satisfied (and am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the clergy in general under their governance,) have never been excelled at any period of the history of our Church by any of their predecessors in learning, piety or zeal, in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the Church, which, however, I greatly doubt—(the expression of doubt was again delivered by his Majesty with great emphasis)—that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the Prelates now before me to correct such things; and to you I trust, they will be left to correct with your authority unimpaired and unshackled.

'I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 69th year; and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years; yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth, that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know that the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong; that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this only makes me more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I stand to that ALMIGHTY BEING, before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the Church, and resolution to maintain it.

'I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the church, make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that church to speak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart.'

His Majesty was affected to tears during the delivery of this declaration, and concluded the interview by inviting the Prelates to partake of the Holy Communion with him at the Chapel Royal, on Tuesday, the 22d of June.

A Handsome Premium.

A Russian Nobleman lately deceased, has left a legacy of 50,000 rubles, to increase at compound interest till the year 1925, when the accumulated capital is to be given as a prize for the best history in *Russia of the reign of the Emperor Alexander.* The capital, it is calculated, will then amount to nearly two millions of rubles.

The Figure Head.

The New York Advocate contains some particulars in relation to the figure head of the Constitution. The Advocate affirms that the deed was the work of *a boy*, and adds,—

"He had no accomplice, no assistant. It was entirely a creation of his own brain. On the eve of the 3d of July, at 12 o'clock, he went into a small boat, with nothing but a saw, two gimblets and a small rope. On arriving at the vessel, he had the greatest difficulty in reaching the gangway ladder, in which he finally succeeded. The rain was falling in torrents, and when he stepped on the deck no one was visible. He heard the tread of the sentry below, but nothing daunted, he proceeded to his work. He bored the two gimblets into the head, and fastened one end of the rope to them, the other end he made fast to the vessel. He was two hours in sawing off the body. The iron bolt which ran through, *to keep the General straight*, gave him much difficulty, as he was obliged to saw all around it. After this was done, the head was fairly lifted off the bar, and lowered into the boat. The boat had been left under one of the scuppers, and the boy found it nearly full of water. He was obliged to take hold of the boat rope, and raised up the bow, till some of the water had run out, when he got in, and safely reached the shore. The head was taken home, and, although we cannot vouch for the fact, yet we suspect it has been ere this consumed in a "*blaze of glory.*" We give the above account to our readers, because we believe it to be true. Besides the boy, there is, or rather was, but one person in Boston to whom the fact was known. What a ridiculous position does this place the "party" in, who have been willing, in their anger, to have punished the whole city of Boston for the acts of one boy."

The Infuriated Mob, during their attack upon Mr. Tappan's house on Wednesday night, were for a moment arrested in their work of destruction on the furniture by the discovery that they were about committing to the flames the likeness of Washington—a general cry was sent forth—it is WASHINGTON—in the name of God don't burn Washington.' It is unnecessary to add that the painting was borne off in triumph by the populace.

Mercantile Adv.

The son of Daniel Webster delivered an oration in Hopkington (Mass.) on the 4th inst.

Riots in New-York.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Further Disturbances.—Contrary to the hope expressed in our last, it is our unpleasant duty to record a continuance of the commotions that have disturbed the tranquility of our city for the last two or three days. Throughout the most of yesterday the points of attack on Wednesday and Thursday nights attracted the curiosity of a succession of visitors, and it was several times reported that a numerous and riotous crowd were collected in Charlton street; but this was incorrect. No violence, that we know of, was committed during the day. It was apparent however, that the excitement had not yet subsided, from the unusual number of small groupes to be seen in different parts of the city, with whom the disturbances, and the causes which led to them, were the topics of conversation; and rumors were every where afloat that attacks yet more serious were meditated, to take place last evening, and that several other individuals were threatened with the force of popular indignation.

In consequence of this aspect of things, which grew more alarming as the day advanced, and of representations to the public authorities, his Honor the Mayor, in the afternoon, issued a proclation, which was posted in every part of the city. At the same time the whole body of the city police, were put in requisition, and a considerable force of military, consisting of cavalry and infantry, were ordered out, and stationed at the arsenal, to be ready in case their interference should be required.

As night came on unfortunately it appeared that the apprehensions entertained were too well founded.

Dr. Cox's Church at the corner of Light and Varick streets was again attacked, the watchmen driven off and disarmed, and wherever windows were left unbroken from the previous night, demolished.

At Dr. Cox's dwelling house, near the junction of Macdougal and Charlton streets, a strong party of Police was stationed, and thereby prevented the attacks which the occasional visits of parts of the mob showed they were inclined to pay it.

The Presbyterian Church in Spring street, of which the Rev. Dr. Ludlow is Pastor, was assailed by a numerous body of rioters. The doors were forced open, the windows smashed and a great part of the interior destroyed. Here the mob was for a long time undisputed master. They had complete possession of the building and occasionally amused themselves with ringing the bell.

A part now proceeded to the dwelling house of Dr. Ludlow, in Thompson street. In a few moments the door was broken open and the house gutted. A company of military then arrived, formed in line in front of the building, and the mob left the spot.

A few panes of glass were broken in the African Church at the corner of Leonard and Church streets. The watch arrived in time to prevent further damage being done. Here the rioters appeared to consist entirely of boys.

At about half-past 9 o'clock, a large mob, who first provided themselves with brickbats from the ruins of the late fire in Pearl street, arrived at the dry goods store of Mr. Arthur Tappan, in Pearl street. Here they broke the windows; but could do no further damage in consequence of the approach of a large posse of watchmen.

The African Church in Centre street, near Anthony, has been materially injured. The windows were broken, and the interior very much damaged. The house of the minister adjoining shared no better fate. For more than an hour the mob were left undisputed masters of the ground.

Four or five Negro Brothels in Mulberry street were completely gutted and their unfortunate inmates compelled to seek safety in flight. A barber, by the name of Davis, in Orange street, whose property to the amount of $700 was destroyed, fired four muskets at the assailants and wounded one man.

The attacks of the mob in the neighborhood of the Five Points were directed to all houses known to be occupied by blacks. Besides those already mentioned, several houses in Orange, Anthony, Elm and Centre streets, were attacked and more or less injured. Among these were the Mutual-Relief Society Hall, in Orange st.

The furniture of several houses was taken out and destroyed in the street. The house of John Rowlinson, a colored man, in Leonard street, was forced open and robbed of $192 in specie, four watches and several other articles. We have also heard of several acts of wanton barbarity committed in the neighborhood, which we have not time to particularize.

At two o'clock this morning the rioters had generally dispersed, though the Police and Military were still on duty.

It was very evident that these depredations were not committed by the same people, but by different bodies. This appears to have distracted the Police and the military, for while they were at one place the work of destruction was going on in another, and when they arrived there, it was too late—the damage was done.

At this late hour we have not time for a word of comment,—further than to say, that years cannot wash away the deep injury and disgrace which the city is suffer-

ing,—and to call upon every good citizen to exert his influence, by every means in his power, to prevent a continuance of these scenes of violence and outrage.—At the rate things are going on, it will soon be as much as a man's life is worth to reside in the city of New York.

The watchmen have been subjected to great fatigues and dangers. Many of them have been on duty nearly all night, for three nights in succession.

Half-past 3 o'clock, A. M.

The mob have disappeared, after fairly exhausting themselves by the work of destruction. All is now quiet throughout the city. Whether these scenes are to be repeated yet again, the event will decide. If the presence of the Governor is necessary in order to enable the troops to act sufficiently, and sustain the majesty of the laws, we say, *let him be sent for without delay*. Such a state of things as the present cannot be endured.

Two o'clock, P. M.

THE RIOTS LAST NIGHT.

There have been about sixty of the rioters arrested and committed to prison.—Few or none of them can be considered as belonging to a respectable class of society.

We have this moment received the second Proclamation of the Mayor. It will be seen that *all* the military force of the city is called out—the Mayor, also, invites the assistance of the citizens, and requests them to call at his office and be clothed with special authority to aid in suppressing the riots.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, this city has again been the scene of riotous proceedings, disgraceful to a community living under a government of laws; and *Whereas* the rights of peaceable citizens have been infringed and their property destroyed! now *therefore*,

I, CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, do hereby require and command all good citizens to unite in aid of the civil authorities, to put an end to these disreputable occurrences.

I enjoin and request citizens to offer their services, and to receive authority to act as a part of the civil power. I call upon commanding officers of all organized military corps, to volunteer in support of the laws. Commandants will select their own places of rendezvous, and report their numbers and position at the Mayor's office, by or before 6 o'clock, P. M. this day.

And further, I caution, in the most friendly spirit, all those who, to resent an offensive difference of opinion, have allowed themselves to usurp the authority of the laws, against inciting or abetting further commotion.—THE LAWS MUST BE MAINTAINED. Destruction of life must inevitably result from a repetition of similar acts of violence. The Magistrates are governed solely by a desire to preserve the peace of the city, and to protect the lives and property of its inhabitants; and in their endeavors to effect this end, they will shrink from the exercise of no power placed within their control.

I hereby caution and request all persons who have not reported themselves to me, and been authorised to act in support of the laws, to remain at home during the present excitement.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,

By your respect for the character of the city, and the interest you will have in the preservation of the laws; by your regard for the safety of your families and friends, I call upon you to ASSIST IN KEEPING THE PEACE.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Mayoralty of the city of New-York, at the City Hall, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE.

Riot at Newark.—We learn with deep regret that the evil example of this city has extended to Newark. We are informed that Mr. Weeks, of the 4th Presbyterian Church in that town, introduced a colored preacher into his pulpit last night, in consequence of which, a mob rushed into the church, and after driving out the congregation, committed some depredations upon the building. It was found necessary, for the safety of the colored man, to convey him to prison.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, of Monday.

In consequence of the energetic measures taken by our city authorities, as well as its being publicly known that orders had been given to our soldiery to fire on any mob, which should refuse to disperse, we had on Saturday night no repetition of the outrages which for several previous ones had disgraced our city. In pursuance of the recommendation contained in the Proclamation, large bodies of our citizens reported themselves, declaring their readiness to proceed to any spot, in aid of the authorities. In the Exchange, which is in the neighborhood of Arthur Tappan's store, a strong body of volunteers from the first ward were stationed, and remained during the night. Volunteer guards were also stationed in various other parts of the city. The troops that were ordered out came at the call, and were stationed in those parts of the city where danger was apprehended. One company was placed near the Church in Anthony street. One was stationed in Lafayette Place.

The Arsenal was strongly guarded, and [illegible] to act upon any designated point. A regiment of cavalry scoured the streets all night, and the rioters could in any place at once have been foiled. In addition to the civil and military forces, arms were distributed in several streets, amongst the orderly portion of our citizens, and any body of evil disposed persons would have met with a reception sufficiently warm to have given them full employment till the military could reach the ground. From our knowledge of the measures which have been taken, and which will operate after it shall have been deemed unnecessary to continue in our city the appearance of a beleaguered town, we warn all who have been engaged in the late doings to beware. Our citizens have the legal right, and they are determined to defend themselves. Any man, whose house is attacked, is justifiable in firing upon the mob. Mere lookers on and bystanders, indulge their curiosity at the peril of their lives. Preservation, both of person and property, is the first law of nature, and incorporated in the code of every civilized nation.

We mention these things not as a provocation to bloodshed, but in order to prevent it, by dispelling from the minds of our citizens the erroneous ideas they have, as to the rights of individuals to use fire arms. A man's house is his castle, and even an officer on civil process enters it forcibly at peril of his life. How much stronger then is the case of an infuriated mob, forcing an entrance, or assaulting it with missiles, which endanger the lives of all the inmates. We dwell the longer upon this, because we know that in certain portions of our city, where danger (perhaps groundlessly) has been apprehended, such measures of precaution have been taken as will ensure the safety of the inhabitants and the destruction of their assailants, and that too, without any aid from either the civil or military forces.

Yesterday, Sunday, the same precautions were taken by the authorities as on the day previous, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, the troops, notwithstanding the torrents of rain, repaired to their different posts. We trust it will be long ere we have again to record any thing of the same nature as has filled our sheet for the several days past.

Up to the time our paper went to press, no disturbances had taken place last night. The troops and volunteer guards remained on duty.

RIOT AT NEWARK.—A riot took place at Newark on Friday evening, respecting which the reports received here the next morning, were in some respects incorrect. The Newark Daily Advertiser of Saturday, gives the following account of the occurrence.

ABOLITION INTRODUCED IN NEWARK.—We mention with the deepest concern, that this peaceable town for the first time in its history, was alarmed and disturbed last night by a riot. Much as we regret and condemn the doctrines and conduct of the Abolitionists, we must, in common with every citizen who regards the peace and order of society, look with alarm upon this mode of opposing them. We heartily disapprove the publication of the irritating notice which occasioned it. With every possible personal respect for the feeling, and character of Dr. Weeks, who we have the strongest assurances designed no offence, we must say that the attempt, in the present state of public feeling, to preach on the subject, but more especially the annunciation of a purpose to take up a collection for so odious an association as the American Anti-Slavery Society, was most ill-advised. We publish the notice that the whole head and front of the offence may be understood:—

☞ A Discourse on the Sin of Slavery is to be preached in the 4th Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, on Friday evening, the 11th inst., at a quarter before 8; after which a collection will be taken up for the American Anti-Slavery Society.

An unusual congregation assembled at the appointed hour. The services commenced, and the sermon had been uninterruptedly progressed in, when about 9 o'clock the crowd about the house had increased to from 700 to 1000 people, and became noisy. Some of those immediately about the door caught the sight of a black man—the only one in the house—standing in one of the aisles. The cry 'hustle him out,' 'hustle him out,' was raised, and a number rushed in after him. The services were instantly suspended. Most of the congregation rose, and the black man was thus for the moment lost sight of. In the confusion, the congregation became mingled with the multitude; and they retired without any show of opposition. A party of young men generously undertook to shield the poor negro, and succeeded in rescuing him entirely.

Thus far no material damage had been done. And we cannot sufficiently lament that the excited multitude should not then have retired, satisfied with having broken up the meeting. But a scene of disorder now commenced, such as has never before been witnessed in this town. The lamps were first torn down and demolished, the pulpit and seats were then mutilated and to a great degree destroyed, and showers of stones and other missiles soon completed the total destruction of every window, sashes, panes, & all, in the room. The glass in the upper windows, we believe, was also destroyed, and the building presents this morning the appearance of a wreck.

We should mention, that during the progress of this work of destruction, a call was made for Dr. Weeks, and a detachment of several hundred moved off to his residence in Market street. Apprehending danger, the Doctor had, by advice, taken refuge in another place, and the information having been communicated by one or two gentlemen of the neighborhood, the multitude returned to the church without doing any mischief. Soon after midnight, we learn that the crowd dispersed, and order was restored to the town.

THE RIOTS.

In another column, we give some further particulars of the riot in Newark, (N. J.) It will be seen, also, that on Saturday and Sunday, all was quiet in New York. Either the military force awed the rioters, or they completed the work of devastation. We copy from the New York papers of yesterday, the following explanatory note, which we hope will have a tendency to allay the feelings of the community, and to prevent any future provocations to riot:

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

☞ *Disclaimer.*—The undersigned, in behalf of the executive committee of the "American Anti-Slavery Society," and of other leading friends of the cause, now absent from the city, beg the attention of their fellow citizens to the following DISCLAIMER:

1. We entirely disclaim any desire to promote or encourage intermarriages between white and colored persons.

2. We disclaim, and entirely disapprove, the language of a hand-bill recently circulated in this city, the tendency of which is thought to be to excite resistance to the laws. Our principle is, that even hard laws are to be submitted to by all men, until they can by peaceable means be altered.

3. We disclaim, as we have already done, any intention to dissolve the Union, or to violate the Constitution and Laws of the country; or to ask of Congress any act transcending their constitutional powers; which the abolition of slavery by Congress, in any state, would plainly do.

ARTHUR TAPPAN,
July 12, 1834. JOHN RANKIN.

The editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, after giving an account of the troubles in that city, continues:

'We have received, and publish with pleasure, the following note from Dr. Weeks, who we know pointedly condemns the *conduct* of the New York Abolitionists, whatever may be his views of removing slavery. A more mild, unassuming man, one who has a more decent regard to public feeling, does not live, than Dr. Weeks. Ill-advised as we believe the meeting to have been last evening, no offence we are persuaded was intended, and we will take leave to add, from long personal knowledge, that there is no man in society more entitled to its confidence and respect:

You will do me a favor, if you will please to state, for the information of the public, that I am no advocate for the amalgamation of colors. I believe that God, in making men of different colors, has sufficiently indicated the duty to us of keeping them seperate, and of allowing of no intermarriages between them. I have no time for further explanations.

Yours, WILLIAM WEEKS.

GREAT FLOOD IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.

The Sciota river, swelled by heavy and renewed rains, has arisen to a height only below that of the "great flood of 1832," at which time it was higher than ever known before, by even the oldest settlers. This freshet is the more remarkable on account of its happening in July; an incident never noticed since the settlement of Ohio.

The Corn and Wheat on the Western bottoms of the river is entirely under water, comprising the best crop known in this section of the country for years.—The latter was just fit for cutting, and indeed some had already been reaped, when the freshet came and destroyed the whole. But the most destruction was effected upon the Corn, with which almost the whole of those rich bottoms owned principally by large stock raising farmers was planted.

Thousands of acres, in the highest state of cultivation, were in ten hours covered completely over with water. Sheep, hogs, and cattle, were swept away and drowned, principally of the former, to the amount of several hundreds. The bridges, both at Columbus and this place, have been swept away by the onward rush of the waters.

The Ohio Canal has been also damaged to a great extent, both above and below us; but the exact amount of mischief is not known. The Columbus feeder is also broken for three or four hundred yards, but the damage done on the main canal a little distance below, where the Federal joins it, is of a far greater extent, which it will take much time to get repaired ere the boats can run clear through again.

The ruin which this sudden overflowing of the water has brought upon the tenants to whom the bottom land was mostly hired, is not to be described, and is rather a melancholy subject for reflection, upon the anniversary of our independence.

Destructive Tornado.—A terrible tornado passed over the northern section of Penn. on the 2d inst. In Luzerne County it was particularly destructive—the Wilkesbarre Advocate says, "Trees, fences, corn, &c. were entirely prostrated in many places,—but at the village of Centreville, the elements of destruction more particularly concentrated and spent their greatest fury. There the ravages of the tempest were indeed terrific. Out of the twenty or thirty buildings of which the village was composed, but three or four withstood its violence,—the remainder were either overturned or entirely rased to the ground. Several of the inmates were so severely injured by the falling timbers, that their lives were for several days despaired of; but at the last accounts hopes were entertained that all would eventually recover.

[illegible] ruined by this dreadful visitation. Mr. Nathaniel Cotterill, who kept a store and house of public entertainment, had all his buildings destroyed. His loss is estimated at from four to five thousand dollars."

At Wilkesbarre the storm was less destructive.

An interesting incident occurred during the storm at Centreville, Luzerne county: an infant that was at the time lying in the cradle, fell, together with the floor and chimney, into the cellar, and was supposed by its mother to be crushed to death; some humane individuals, however, on removing a portion of the ruins, found the infant in the cradle, entirely unharmed!

BOSTON, July 12.

Effects of Lightning.—The shower which visited this city and vicinity on Thursday was accompanied by lightning which produced fatal and melancholy consequences. The most melancholy event is that which occurred in Charlestown, at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Austin-street. A school kept in the Chapel had been dismissed a short time before it was struck by lightning, but many pupils remained in and about the building. The Patriot states that the fluid first entered at a window in the girl's school-room, in the second story, and killed two boys; then passed into the boy's school-room below, out at a window to a post against which two boys were leaning, & killed one of them. A girl was also stunned, and the circulation of her blood appeared to cease for some minutes; but being placed where the rain fell upon her, she soon recovered. Several other children were hurt, but not badly. The boys killed were from thirteen to fifteen years of age; their names were Matthews, a son of Mr. John Ray, and a son of widow Mellen. *Courier.*

The President, we are told by one of his presses, "has given renewed proof of his perception of the qualities of men!" in the elevation of Gen. Dickerson. It is a little singular that a man of such discernment should have made so many mistakes. He has been in office a little more than 5 years, and during that time there have been 4 Secretaries of State, 5 of the Treasury, 2 of War, 3 of the Navy, and 3 Attorney Generals—17 changes among the members of his Cabinet alone! In the whole history of the government there is nothing comparable to this. His "perception of the qualities of men" has certainly rendered him a most unfortunate Chief. That with the whole country before him, and the absolute power of selecting his counsellors from the whole mass of the population, he should have fallen into so many mistakes, and been so often deceived in the sentiments, and "qualities" of those on whom he bestowed his highest favors, is sad evidence of his "perception of the qualities of men." The truth is that he blunders along in the selection of individuals for office very much in the same way he does in every thing else. It is therefore natural enough that they should almost uniformly disappoint his expectations, and leave his service because they cannot endure him, or "be turned adrift by him because he cannot live with them."—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The Downing Gazette.—The Portland Courier publishes the Prospectus of Major Jack Downing, for the Downing Gazette, which is to be published in Portland; the first number to be issued on the 4th inst. The following extract from the Prospectus will show the intended character of the paper, which must, per force, become a highly popular one:

"Well, now about what I'm a going to put into my paper. In the fust place, I mean to put the *truth* into it; for that would be a kind of curiosity, being it's so seldom truth gets into the newspapers, and when it does, it is half the time so mixed up with some kind of blarney or other, that you cant tell it when you see it. So I think truth will be a pretty good thing to put in it, for if it once gets noised round that a newspaper has the truth in it, most every body will be running after it.

And then I mean to put in considerable light literature, and stories, and poetry, and anecdotes, and so on, for folks like to read them are things. A good many of my folks up in Downingville will write for me. Uncle Joshua is fust rate at figerin, and he's going to take hold of the Post Office Report and see if he can cypher to the bottom of it. And cousin Nabby has promised to write about one thing and another, and sometimes a little poetry jist to fill up with.

And along in the course of the year, I shall try to put in once in a while some pretty cute picters to please the women folks and the children.

Well, now, about the terms. I shall make my paper about half as large as a common newspaper, and charge a dollar a year, *cash down*. The editor of the Portland Courier is going to print for me, & take care of the money matters. So if any body wants it, they must send him a dollar, and then the paper will be sent to 'em a year. What dont take 'em a year, can have 'em for fourpence apiece.

If my friends a good ways off, in New York, and Philadelphy, and Washington, and all along shore, should want any of 'em, they better club together so many as they can and send the money in one letter.

So, hoping for a better acquaintance, I subscribe myself the public's humble servant,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.'

The following toast was offered by Major DOWNING, at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Portland:

Major Downing being called upon for a sentiment, mounted on the table, and gave the following:

The Gineral!—He commonly wants [illegible] some how or other, the folks in the kitchen will have their own way, and that's the reason why they so often spoil all the broth.

Judge LAMAR, of Georgia, shot himself on the 4th instant. He left on his desk a letter to his wife and children.

Important from France.

We learn that among the passengers by the North America is *Theodore Sedgwick, Jr. Esq.* Bearer of Despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, to this Government. The French Government after a long delay, has at last given up the original papers of the ships illegally captured. The French Government has also consented to give us copies of the decisions by which the condemnation of those vessels was made. Mr. Sedgewick, we learn, is the bearer of the original ship's papers. It may be inferred from these being sent at the present time that Mr. Livingston entertains full confidence, that at the next session of the Chamber of Deputies, funds will be appropriated to carry into effect the treaty concluded by Mr. Rives.

N. Y. Evening Post.

THE MORMONS.

We have been looking out for some days past for news of bloodshed between the Mormons and their opponents in Jackson county, in Missouri. The subjoined is the first report of it, and being through a private channel, may not be very accurate. *Nat. Int.*

From the Chardon (O.) Spectator, of July 12.

A Mormon Battle.—A letter has been received, by a gentleman in this neighborhood, direct from Missouri, stating that a body of well armed Mormons, led on by their great prophet, Joe Smith, lately attempted to cross the river into Jackson county. A party of the citizens of Jackson county opposed their crossing, and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith was wounded in the leg, and the Mormons obliged to retreat; that Joe Smith's limb was amputated, but he died three days after the operation.

A New York paper states that there is now in the village of Saratoga, among the stones of a cross walk, between the United States Hotel and the Pavilion, a large rough limestone, having upon it the distinct impression of a human foot. This impression is nearly or perhaps quite an inch deep. The inference is irresistible, that in some former age of the world, the substance of the rock was trodden by man before its induration.

The Convention of the People of the State of TENNESSEE were in session at Nashville, when the intelligence of the death of LAFAYETTE was received. They instantly adopted resolutions expressive of profound regret at this afflicting event, requested the civil and military officers of the State to wear the customary badge of mourning, and directed the President of the Convention to address a letter of condolence to the family of LAFAYETTE, in the name of the People of the State of TENNESSEE.

REMAINS OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.

The most remarkable ruin, both in magnitude and name, is called by the Arabs, Birs Nimrod, or Nimrod's tower. This, there is every reason to believe, was the ancient tower of Babel, the earliest and mightiest specimen of human skill and human audacity. The travels of Mr. Rich and Sir R. K. Porter, have rendered us more familiar with those huge ruins than could have been hoped for. The compressed view of their account given by Hoeren, is very striking and animated.

"This huge mass of building lies about six miles south-west of Hillah. It has the appearance of an oblong hill, the base of which according to Porter is two thousand and eighty-two feet in circumference. Rich reckons it two thousand two hundred and eighty-six. It may easily be conceived, that it is scarcely possible to fix, in a positive manner, the circumference of such a ruin. Its present height, reckoning to the bottom of the tower which crowns its summit, is two hundred feet; the tower itself is thirty-five. Looking at it from the west, the entire mass rises at once from the plain, in one stupendous, though irregular pyramid hill. It is composed of brick, kiln baked. From the western side, two of its stories may be distinctly seen, these are about sixty feet high, cloven in the middle by deep ravines. The tower-like looking ruin on the summit, is a solid mass, twenty-eight feet wide, of the most beautiful masonry; to all appearances, it formed an angle of some square buildings, the ruins of which are yet to be seen on the eastern side. The cement which connects the bricks is so hard that it was impossible to chip the smallest piece; and for this reason none of the inscriptions can be copied, as they are always on the lower surface of the bricks. It is rent from the top nearly half way to the bottom; and at its foot lay several unshapen masses of fine brick work, still bearing traces of violent fire; which has given them a vitrified appearance, whence it has been conjectured that it has been struck by lightning. The appearance of the hill, on the eastern side, evidently shows that this enormous mass has been reduced more than half. Only three stories out of the eight which it formerly contained, can now be discerned. The earth about the bottom of the hill, is now clear; but is again surrounded with walls, which form an oblong square, enclosing numerous heaps of rubbish, probably once the dwellings of the inferior deities, or of the priests and officers of the temple. The appearance of the tower of Nimrod is sublime, even in its ruins.—Clouds play around its summit: its recesses are inhabited by lions, three being quietly basking on its heights when Por- [illegible] by the cries of Arabs, gradually and slowly descended into the plain. 'Thus the words of the prophet have been fulfilled, "Wild beasts of the desert shall be there; owls shall fill their houses, ostriches shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there. Jackalls shall howl in their palaces, and wild hounds in their pleasant places!"

Major Downing.

WASHINGTON, 12th July, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Enight of the *New York Daily Advertiser.*

As nigh as I can calklate, my last letter to you telled you the story (among other things) of the Storm off Cape Hatterass and the two Pollies. Well, since then Congress has cleared out and gone to hum, and the Gineral has cut stick too and gone to the Hermitage, and I am hangin on here yet for a spell, to give the new cabinet a lift, for Mr. Clay advised me, that seein that most folks now in the Cabinet are new hands, it would be but fair for me to remain here, and keep an eye on thigs, and I might take charge of his rooms till Congress meet agin.

I see by some of the papers, some folks say I have gone to Portland to print a newspaper there; and others say I have got a paper in New York; and I don't know what all. Well, now all I can say about it is, I aint got so far down in the world yet, as to set up a newspaper for a livin; it is as much as I can do to write letters for you to print in your paper; and if folks think they are worth reprintin in other papers, that aint my business. But I wont be accountable for any letters bearin my name, unless they are first printed in your paper. If folks will counterfit 'em, I can't help it. It shows they must be pritty good, for I never knew a chap to counterfit bills of a bad bank; for if the jenewine bill wont pass, it will be jest as bad for the counterfits.

I was pretty busy when Congress broke up, takin leave of the folks; and the last place to see 'em all was at the *Branch Bank of the United States*; for every one on 'em who lived 20 miles off, brought the money that was paid to 'em out of the treasury pet bank here, right round to the U. S. Branch Bank, to change it off for bills with Squire Biddle's name to 'em, for the other bills would'nt go [illegible] how when you git out of the distri[illegible] And when the Gineral was goin off [illegible] Major Donaldson he got a check on the pet bank, where the Gineral keeps the People's money here, for $200, and c[illegible] straight round to the U. S. Bank to chan[illegible] it off for Squire Biddle's bills. Wh[illegible] says I, Major, how is this, says I, wo[illegible] the people take the pet bills yet on the way to the Hermitage? Well, says h[illegible] they haint got used to 'em yet but they will arter a while when they cant get nothin better. Very well, says I, that's my notion too; for our folks, says I, are pretty much like the Scotchman, who said he was always pretty well contented when he got the best the house afforded.

Since Congress has been gone, I have had more time to think about matters and things in the money way. I have got more than a bushel of letters from Zekel Bigelow, in Wall street, about money matters; and I have come to the notion, if somethin aint done pritty quick by the Bank of the U. States, we are goin to see trouble agin this summer, and afore Congress meets agin, that will be worse than we have seen yet.

Congress has been passing a good many appropriation bills, and what with the interest on the public debt, and the sums that the Post Office and some other offices are in debt, as high as I can calklate, there will be over twenty-five millions of dollars wanted out of the Treasury this year; and where the money is to come from I cant see yet; for though the Secretary of the Treasury says the duty on imports will be pritty large, I am afraid he haint calculated enuf for the amount that the merchants will claim back for the exports, for if they can't find a market here for the goods they import, they will ship a good jag on 'em off to other markets, & then by law git back from Government the amount of duty paid on such goods and that makes a plagy hole in the account.

Now, it always was the fashion afore this plagy war began agin the U. S. Bank, for the Treasury Department and the Bank to rub noses together, and watch all these pints, and the Bank would begin and forelay agin the time when the Treasury had to put away money; and the public debt and the expenses of Government would be paid through the Bank millions on millions of dollars, without the people's feeling on it, and this was about the way on't; the Bank was well known in Europe, and every body had confidence in it, and was ready to lend money at low interest, whenever it wanted it, so that when a pinch would come, all Squire Biddle had to do was to draw money from the foreigners, instead of making our own countrymen pay up, and then pay it back by degrees, leetle by leetle, till it had whittled it down to the leetle eend of nothin. The pet banks can't do this, folks abroad don't know 'em, and folks at home nether, 100 miles off.

Now let's see how things will work, as things are now fix'd. The Treasury must call on the pet banks for the people's money, and over 20 millions of dollars must be paid up right off; and the pet banks must take it from our folks, who have borrowed it from 'em; and this comes plagy tuff as times now are, and no trade goin. As soon as I see this, I set right down and rit to Squire Biddle about it, and tell'd him he must come right out and loan more money. He answer'd and tell'd me he did not dare to do it, for Congress, and the Gineral, and the folks of that party, said the Bank of the U. States must be wound up: and if the Bank now in the face of that, went to extendin its loans, they would all say it was ony to git friends, just as they did afore; that the Gineral said the country was never more prosperous than it now was; and the ony [illegible] its stockholders, (and they were numerous old folks, and young orfans, and innocent foreigners, who had put their money in that stock,) was, to wind it up gradually, so that by the time its charter run out, there wouldn't be such an everlastin sum to pay by folks who had been borr'in of the Banks. Well, this was true enuf; and I

see exactly on which the shoe pinched, and for a spell I could'nt see how the country could get relief. So arter a while I began to think about Congress, and the Ginral, and his folks. Consarn it: thinks I, this Congress has ony got one year more to sarve. This fall there is to be a new election, and the Ginral's folks aint all creation by a tarnal sight; and knowin as I do, that this war against the Bank is a *party* war, and folks ony tryin to knock it down just to git other banks in the place on't, seem'd plagy hard that so many people should suffer just for *party notions;* and I set down agin, and giv the Squire another letter, and I tell'd him I did raly believe, if the Bank of the U. States, instead of windin up, as the Ginral tell'd 'em to do, would let off, and go along relievin the people as far as was in its power, takin care, at the same time, of its stockholders, (for they had rights too, and it was their money,) I did raly believe the good sense of the people would back the Bank; and when the time cum to consider on a new charter, the people would look at it straight in the face, and not with a *party* squint, and its justice.

The Squire's answer to this was just what I expected. He said, that the interest of every Director and Stockholder of the Bank was so blended and mixed up with the interests of the country, that it was one and the same thing, that no bank could prosper unless the people prospered, and that if the Bank thought the Ginral and his folks would not make a clatter and to-do about it, it would go right to work and lend money as the condition of the country requires, that it could not do as much as it formerly could, on account of the removal of the people's money from it, and on account of some of the pet banks and party folks all the while picken at it; for it was just like war times, when you must keep a force at every place, to guard agin attack. But if [illegible] would only be kept peaceably and [illegible], the bank would turn right to and [illegible] relief where it was most wanted. I [illegible] so tickled when I got this letter, and [illegible] day light so clear ahead, that I sot [illegible] and writ to the squire, and I tell'd [illegible] now, says I, squire, I want to tell [illegible]ur folks all about the country, if [illegible] think the present notions of Con[illegible]ss are goin to be the notions of the next [illegible]gress, they are mistaken, and if they [illegible]k the people are goin to have all the [illegible]ness done by *party* folks, and on *par*[illegible]inciple, that's another mistake. And [illegible]y think the Ginral and his folks are [illegible]ation, that's a bigger mistake than [illegible]thers.

So, says I, the safest course is to sarve the interest of the country and the people as far as you can, and though you can't do as much that way as you could afore the Gineral tried to cut off your wings, yet, seein that your feathers have got pretty well grown out agin, my notion is, "to go ahead;" and until the *people* tell you you are wrong, don't mind what *party* folks may say about it; for the *people's* interest is a plagy deal more important than the interest of the party.

So now, though Congress did nothin to relieve the people, and have left things at odds and ends, I have a notion if we act on common sense, and scout at party, we'll git things goin pretty smooth agin.

Your friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Another Abolition Riot.—On Thursday night last, a riot took place at Norwich, Conn. It appears that some person from Boston had the evening previous preached an abolition sermon in the Rev. Mr. Dickerson's first Presbyterian Church in that city which passed off quietly. The next evening he made a second attempt, when a mob, headed by a band, marched to the church, proceeded up the broad aisle, took the parson from the pulpit, and forced him to march before them, at the same time playing the rogues march, till they actually drummed him out of the place, threatening if he ever returned again to "give him a coat of tar and feathers."—*N. Y. Gaz.*

THE DEPOSITES REMOVED.

It will be recollected that we mentioned a week or two since that the Anaconda at Peale's Museum had seen fit to indulge himself in the luxury of a 7-4 woollen blanket, which he had merely gorged by way of *condiment* to a dunghill fowl, upon which he had previously supped. Mr. Peale has just informed us that he disgorged it yesterday morning. The first fowl had disappeared by the regular process of digestion; but the blanket, though a little discolored at each end of the roll, into which the serpent had wound it in his stomach, is perfectly whole and sound as when first swallowed. A second fowl, with which he had been supplied after feeding himself upon the blanket, being unable to pass that substance, became putrescent in the stomach and caused a nausea which threw it off, with the help of a little external assistance upon the abdominal surface. His snakeship is now quite well, with his mind well made up, we should hope, not to let his appetite go wool-gathering again, but to be contented at least during the present weather, with a Dutch blanket upon the outside, without attempting to minister such comfort to the "inner man," with the mercury at 95.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Master and Apprentice.—At the conclusion of the war between G. Britain and the U. States, Gen. Washington having taken leave of the army, addressed the late Marquis de LAFAYETTE, who was [illegible] serving in America during the revolution, as follows:—'My young friend, you have served an *apprenticeship to Liberty*, now go home and *set up for yourself.*' He did set up for himself and became so excellent a boss that his workmanship is recognized in all civilized countries on the globe.

ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. July 21, 1834.

To a Correspondent.

"A TEACHER" will appear in our next.

☞The important information has been received by an arrival at New York, that Don Carlos and Don Miguel have both been captured by the forces of the Queen of Portugal, which closes the war in Portugal and Spain.

☞Seven persons died in Lancaster and its neighborhood, on the 8th and 9th inst. in consequence of the heat and the imprudent use of cold water. A great many deaths have occurred in the cities from the same causes. In New-York alone, on the 9th, the deaths were twenty-seven.

Columbia Bridge.—The stages have been passing over this structure since Friday week. The Lancaster Union says—"we learn that the second floor will be put down in a week or two, when the bridge will be declared open for travellers."

☞The National Intelligencer, remarking upon the late riots in New-York, says:—

"Fanaticism, whether in politics, religion, or morals, is to be deplored; but it is not justifiable to use any force beyond the law to put it down. Such, we are glad to see, is the sentiment generally expressed by the public journals of New-York. We trust that no respectable print will palliate, much less justify, attacks upon the property or the persons of the abolitionists and amalgamators. To suffer such outrages to continue, would bring upon the City deep reproach, and consequences more blasting to its prosperity than the most deadly pestilence."

United States Bank.

This much abused institution, it appears, is about to extend its aid, as far as it can, to relieve the present unexampled pressure in the monied concerns of the community. A large meeting of merchants and others in New York, was held on the 10th inst. at which a committee was appointed to address the Board of Directors of the U. S. Bank, upon the subject of relieving the community—which produced the following reply from the President of the Bank:—

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
July 11th, 1834.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th instant, which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers of it.

The general subject of which it treats, has, as you naturally suppose, engaged the early and anxious attention of the Directors. For some months past, the principal object of their measures has been to provide for the safety, and to maintain the credit of the Bank, at all hazards. The restrictions upon its business, which they were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community; and they confidently trusted that the National Legislature, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would have provided other means of mitigating their inevitable pressure. But the adjournment of Congress, without adopting any measures, either of redress to the Bank, or of relief to the community, places both the Bank and the country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the diminished ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its assistance. To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible. They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country, and they deem it not merely a duty but a gratification to interpose, whenever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the great interests of the community. Accordingly, on the 27th ult., when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measure for the relief of the country, the Board appointed a committee to consider the new duties which that event might devolve upon the Bank, and their report was this day adopted. That report contemplates two objects. The first is to put an immediate end to all the curtailments of the loans hitherto directed; a measure which was forthwith adopted. The second regards the future expansion of the loans of the Bank; a subject, as you are aware, of far greater difficulty and delicacy. The long experience and the sagacity in business for which so many of you, gentlemen, are distinguished, will, I think, readily suggest to you that a general public declaration of a purpose to add to the loans of the Bank a sum of from 5 to $10,000,000 might be productive of great disadvantage, as well to the Bank as to the public, and that the more prudent course of expansion, if any be necessary, would be to increase the loans cautiously at those points which most require relief. To such a policy, the Board are well disposed, [illegible] eration of your views with every disposition to concur in them so far as the state of the Institution, and the principles on which they think it prudent to conduct its affairs, will permit. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, President.

COMMUNICATED.

Pennsylvania College, July 7, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:

We have send you the Resolutions and Constitution of a Temperance Society organized in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; and if you think they will prove interesting to the friends of Temperance, or exert a salutary influence on the philanthropic & praise-worthy scheme of Temperance reformation—we cheerfully submit them for insertion in your valuable paper.

To avoid any misapprehensions which may arise from the fact, that a Temperance Society has already been formed in this College, which, in its character, (as a College Temperance Society,) is perhaps unprecedented, we will state the circumstances which gave rise to the one whose Resolutions are annexed.

At the first convention of the Students, for the formation of a Temperance Society, a diversity of sentiment prevailed in regard to the principles of total abstinence. After considerable debate *pro and con*, the voice of the Society for conditional abstinence, or non-prohibition of vinous drinks, carried, and hence arose the phenomenon-like Temperance Society, to which reference has already been made. Those who, from principles the most commendable, could not accede to such measures, determined, from motives the most conscientious, and impulses the most laudable, to form themselves into a Society upon the plan of total abstinence from spirituous and vinous liquors as a beverage. And, contrary to their most sanguine expectations, there were twenty signers at the first meeting.

The following Resolutions and Constitution were unanimously adopted:

WE, the Students of Pennsylvania College, being convinced that the Temperance reformation is an object of intense interest to the physical, moral, and spiritual welfare of mankind in general, and especially of persons in our situation, do *Resolve*,

1st. That we highly approve of the change that is obtaining on the public mind in regard to the deplorable vice of Intemperance, and the measures necessary to be adopted for its suppression.

2d. That we warmly recommend the motives of those, who, as an example to the intemperate, or as a means of reclaiming them, do entirely abstain from the use of all spirituous and vinous drinks.

3d. That we feel it our imperative duty to give our influence to the Temperance cause by our precept and example.

4th. That we form ourselves into an association, to be known by the name of "*The Temperance Society of Pennsylvania College,*" on the principle of total abstinence from spirituous and vinous liquors as a drink, and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. The object of this Society shall be the discontinuance and discouragement of spirituous and vinous liquors as a beverage, unless when prescribed by a physician in cases of sickness.

ART. 2. This Society shall be composed of the Students of both Departments of the above named Institution, who desire to promote the object of Art. 1st, by signing this Constitution; and we, whose names are affixed to it, do individually and unitedly promise, that we will, in no case, use spirituous and vinous liquors ourselves, or furnish them to others—except for mechanical and scientific purposes.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the following officers were elected, viz.:

A. SHUMAN, *President.*
D. HOOVER, *Vice-President.*
J. HECK, *Rec. Secretary.*
T. STORKE, *Cor. Do.*

On motion, it was *Resolved*, that the above Resolutions and Articles of the Constitution be published in all the papers of Gettysburg; the Temperance Recorder, Albany, N. Y.; the Lutheran Observer, and Temperance Herald, Baltimore.

T. STORKE, *Cor. Sec.*

Washington's Manuscript papers and Books.—An act was passed at the late session of Congress appropriating $25,000, for the purchase of "the manuscript papers, and a portion of the printed books of General George Washington." These papers are to be deposited in the Department of State.

Canal tolls.—The tolls collected upon the New York canals for the week ending on the 30th of June, amount to the sum of $35,647 19. The total sum collected for tolls from the opening of navigation to the 30th of June, two months and a half, is four hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

Recent accounts from Poland state that Warsaw has been condemned by an Imperial Ukase to pay a sum of 10,000,000 rubles by way of fine for having been the centre of the late revolution. This sum, which will be advanced by the Bank of Poland, will be distributed amongst such of the inhabitants of the kingdom as suffered by the War of 1832.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Harness-making and Coach-trimming business, named

EDMUND SLENTZ,

aged between 18 and 19 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high—slenderly made.—Had on when he went away, a suit of black cloth, and black hat, and had with him other light clothing.

The above reward will be given for such information as will enable me to recover him; and all reasonable charges if brought home.

☞All persons are cautioned not to employ said Apprentice.

E. BUCKINGHAM.
Gettysburg, July 21. tf

DIED,

On the 19th inst. *David C.*, son of Mr. John Neely, of Tyrone township, aged 1 year, and 8 months.

At Cincinnati, on the 2d ult. *Daniel M.*, son of Mr. Wm. G. Wiebling, formerly of this place, aged 4 years, 1 month and 24 days.

☞The following tribute to the memory of the Rev. Mr. ULHORN, formerly of Baltimore, which appeared in the Gazette of that city, was handed to us some time since, with a request to re-publish it, for the gratification of his friends in this quarter. We had laid it away so carefully, that it escaped our notice until this late hour. We now, however, comply with the request.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

DIED—On the 22d March last, in the city of Bremen, in Germany, the Rev. J. ULHORN, Pastor of the German Lutheran [Zion] Church in this city, aged about 38 years.

This highly talented and much beloved man left the United States in October last, to visit the land of his nativity and the friends of his early years. He was received in Bremen in such a manner as fully demonstrated the high estimation in which his amiable qualities and profound literary attainments were held; there assembled to hear him in the Cathedral of that city, the largest concourse of people ever known to have met together on a similar occasion. Having spent between three and four months among his friends—and by his eloquence and intellectual power on several occasions interested and solemnly impressed many thousands—determined on returning home to the bosom of his family. He was already prepared, and the day of his sailing fixed upon, when he was taken ill; a disease which terminated in a rapid Consumption of the lungs, to the great regret and surprise of his numerous friends, suddenly put a period to his existence.—J. Uhlhorn will long be kindly recollected by a large number of the most respectable people in the U. States. He possessed a powerful and highly cultivated mind, a feeling heart, and strict integrity.

At a meeting of the Vestry of his late congregation, held in Zion Church, on the 29th ult. it was unanimously Resolved, that as a token of the respect and high opinion entertained by the vestry for the virtue and talents of the deceased, they would wear crape for the space of 90 days—that during the same period, the Church should be decorated in a manner suiting the melancholy occasion, and that on Sunday, the 8th of June, a funeral discourse shall be delivered therein.

ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. MR. ULHORN.

Ah! well may Genius weep, and Virtue mourn,
Ulhorn's warm heart lies mouldering in the tomb:
The tyrant of the grave from earth has torn,
Truth's firmest friend, in life's meridian bloom.

Alas! for Science, Ulhorn's voice no more,
Shall burst in rapture on the listening ear!
Calmly he sleeps upon his own lov'd shore,
Where mourning thousands hold his memory dear.

He does not boast the Victor's blood-stain'd field,
No laurel gemm'd with tears proclaims his fame,
An olive branch his peaceful actions yield—
And this shall ever wreath his honor'd name.

The friendless shall lament his absence long:
To those in trouble he could well impart,
That soothing balm, which wings from ev'ry tongue
An epitaph—a tomb in every heart.

Then, well may Genius weep and Virtue mourn,
Ulhorn's warm heart lies mouldering in the tomb,
The tyrant of the grave from earth has torn,
The friend of merit—in life's early bloom.

W. P. P.

From the Union Times.

DIED—On Monday the 7th inst. Mrs. *Sarah Lashells*, wife of George Lashells, of Buffalo township, Union County, (formerly of Adams county.) She was born on the 4th of July, 1776, and received a stroke of the Palsy on the 4th of July inst. She has left an aged husband, and a number of children, to mourn her irreparable loss.

"The sharpest pang that rends the heart,
Is, when a faithful pair are doomed to part."

No one will more sensibly feel the correctness of the above sentiment, than the aged surviving partner,—his hardness of hearing, deprived him of the pleasure derived from social conversation; and from her company alone, he obtained all his temporal enjoyment. Being now deprived of this, he will become perfectly sensible of the vanity of this world; and his only object will be, to occupy the evening of his days in preparing himself to follow, and to meet her, in the mansions of bliss, where all, who were interested in her life, fondly hope, she is at rest.

The Detroit papers mention the death of Governor Porter, of Michigan Territory. Governor P. was a native of this State, and only a few years since left Lancaster to assume the duties of his station, now vacant by his death. We have pleasure in copying the following from the Buffalo Whig, a paper of political principles, diametrically opposed to those of the deceased.

"Governor P. was appointed to the government of Michigan, under the present national anministration, and he was one of the few thus appointed with whom party feeling did not rise above every other consideration. In his official, as well as private capacity, we are told his liberal sentiments and practices endeared him to a wide circle of all parties; and that, as he administered the laws for the benefit of all, so will his memory long be respected by the people."

To the Rev. Mr. Schmucker.

SIR:

I have recently had an opportunity of looking over your work entitled "Popular Theology;" and, as a guardian of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in general, and of those in the bounds of Gettysburg Circuit particularly, as also of the doctrine and discipline of said Church, I feel myself in duty bound to defend them against the misrepresentations contained in the above named work. And to accomplish this object, I contemplate meeting an appointment in the Court-house of this place on the *Evening of the 1st of August next*, at half past 8 o'clock—at which time and place you are affectionately invited to attend, together with all others that may feel an interest in the appointment.

CHARLES B. YOUNG.
Gettysburg, July 18th, 1834.

Pennsylvania College

AT GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and to the Friends of Literature in general, that the final examination of the Senior Class, agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Trustees, will take place on *Tuesday the 12th of August next*, at the College; at which time and place they are respectfully invited to attend. The examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

C. P. KRAUTH,
President of Pennsylvania College.
Gettysburg, July 21. te

E. MARTIN,
TAILOR,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and former customers, and wishes to inform them and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, at his Old Stand in the Public Square in Gettysburg; and as he has, and intends constantly to keep, the best of workmen; and from the experience and knowledge he has of the business, together with the advantage of receiving the FASHIONS regularly every three months from the Cities—he feels confident of rendering general satisfaction to all that will favor him with their custom.

☞All kinds of *Country Produce* will be taken for work.

July 21. tf

TO TAILORS.

THE subscriber, being an Agent for MR. ALLEN WARD, of Philadelphia, wishes to inform the Public in general, that he is at all times prepared to teach his Patent Protractor System of Cutting. The terms of the work are Ten Dollars for every year's subscription; and is payable in advance. But after the first year's payment has been made in advance, all subsequent years thenceforth, being paid in advance, or by the time they are due, may be discharged by the payment of $7 50 current money.

I would caution any person from using the above system, unless a subscriber for the work—as it is my duty to bring suit against any person so offending.

E. MARTIN.
Gettysburg, July 21. tf

NOTICE.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes

TENDER their grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received in the Mercantile business; and would now inform them, that C. F. HIMES, wishing to retire from business for the present, the co-partnership formerly existing between them, has, by mutual consent, this day been dissolved: said C. F. HIMES having sold his entire interest in stock to his brother *WM. D. HIMES*, who has connected himself with said T. DICKEY.

☞The business, in future, will be conducted under the Firm of *T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes.*

THOMAS DICKEY,
CHAS. F. HIMES.

Gettysburg, July 12. 3t

A CARD.

T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and County, that they purpose continuing business in the room south-east Corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by Dickey and Himes, and expect shortly to receive from the City an additional assortment of Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

in all their variety, together with

Books and Stationary,

which they shall be pleased to sell on the most accommodating terms, and solicit a continuance of the public favor.

☞All kinds of *Country Produce* taken in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS DICKEY,
WM. D. HIMES.

Gettysburg, July 12. 3t

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Gettysburg Circuit, will be held on the land of T. Stevens, Esq. about 1 mile from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Mummasburg—to commence on *Thursday the 7th of August next.*

The Preachers and People of the adjacent Circuits and Stations, are affectionately invited to attend.

☞The selling of Spirituous or other Liquors on or near the Camp ground is expressly forbidden, and all so offending will be dealt with according to law.

July 14. tm

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 16th of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing One Hundred and Thirty Acres, more or less, adjoining John Wolford, Allen Robinette and others, on which are erected a two-story brick

Dwelling-house,

with a brick Back-building attached to the same, double log Barn, stone Spring-house, and other Out-buildings; a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Samuel Cunly.*

—ALSO—

A two-story weather-boarded
HOUSE

and Back-building, and Lot of Ground, and Stable, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, on East York-street, adjoining lots of Samuel Hunter, on the east, and Anthony B. Kurtz on the west. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Jacob Sanders.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

containing 20 ACRES, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Sheldon Marks, Jacob Howard, Francis Less and others, on which are erected a one-story

LOG HOUSE,

a large FRAME BARN, well of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Samuel Spangler.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing Twelve Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joshua Russell, Francis McNitt and others, on which are erected a 1½ story

LOG HOUSE,

and LOG STABLE, a well of water, and a small young Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Jacob Moose.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing Fifty-three Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Alexander Majors, David Roth and others, on which are erected a *one and a half-story*

Log Dwelling-house,

and a small Log Stable, well of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Frederick Ashbaugh.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Hartman, John Thomas, Dietrick Smith, Jacob Gminter, John Arandt, and others, containing Two Hundred and Seven Acres, more or less, on which are erected a *two-story log weather-boarded*

HOUSE,

double Log Barn, Spring-house, large Apple Orchard; a quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Philip Weaver.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Lady, David Newman, Peter Marks and others, containing 200 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected two log

Dwelling-houses,

a log Barn and log Stable, with an Apple Orchard thereon; one hundred acres of arable land, thirty acres of meadow, and the residue woodland.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Dobbin, Ex'r of Thomas Cross, deceased, with notice to T. Stevens and John Wilteson, terre tenants.

—ALSO—

One Lot of Ground,

& a third, on which are erected a two-story

brick Dwelling-house, and frame Stable,

with Out-buildings, adjoining lots of Miss Leckey, and others, on Baltimore-street, Gettysburg. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *George Welsh.*

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, July 21, 1834. } ts

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, at Oxford, in complete uniform, on *Saturday the 2d of August*, at 10 o'clock, each member provided with 12 rounds blank cartridges.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Capt.*
July 21. tp

JAMES COOPER,
Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

The Pennsylv'a Institution

FOR INSTRUCTING THE BLIND,

IS located in Philadelphia. Any person wishing information on the subject, will please apply to the Prothonotary of Adams county, or to the Post-Master in Gettysburg.

July 14. 3t

MINERAL WATER.

PREPARED in Doct. Fahnestock's Patent Stone-ware Fountain, constantly kept during the season, at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
May 26. tf

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in West Middle-street, near the Store of Mr. Samuel Fahnestock, where he will be found at any time prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care. He flatters himself, by his acquaintance with the most fashionable work of the Cities, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
P. GOODMANSON.

☞ The *Latest Fashions* regularly received from Philadelphia and New-York. P. G.

Gettysburg, July 14. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Monday the 25th day of August next*, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. SLONECKER.

July 14. tc

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed *Monday the 25th day of August next*, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

LEONARD SEITZINGER.

July 14. tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 25th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

July 14. tc

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN WESTMINSTER,

A Journeyman Blacksmith,

WHO understands shoeing Carriages and Wagons. To such a person I will give good wages.

ROBERT SMITH.

Westminster, July 7. tf

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber, living in Huntington township, Adams county, between Petersburg and the York-Springs, on Monday the 2d of June last,

A Red Brindle Cow,

with white face. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WM. CHRONISTER.

Petersburg, July 7, 1834. 3t

Robbery! Robbery!!

200 *Dollars Reward.*

THE Subscriber was attacked about sunset on Friday the 4th inst. on the Turnpike road leading from Emmitsburg to Waynesburg, within 100 yards of Widow Black's tavern, by two ruffians, and robbed of the sum of $40 or $45 in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Scrip, about $960 in Notes on various Banks, (descriptions not particularly recollected,) and about $1700 in notes of hand on various persons. The robbers were white men, middle size; one of them had on a green doublet and white hat, with Pittsburg cord pantaloons; the other had on the same kind of pantaloons, dark doublet, and black hat. The one with a white hat I struck over the face with a riding whip—I think he is marked about the left eye. They both appeared as if they had been engaged in a harvest field, from the general appearance of their dress. Judging from their dialect, I supposed they were Irishmen.

[illegible] given for the recovery of Money, Scrip, and Notes of Hand, and the apprehension of the robbers; or a proportional reward will be given for the apprehension or recovery of either.

BENJAMIN MOORE

July 7. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in the room over the office of SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esq. opposite the Bank, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line in a neat, fashionable, and substantial manner, at moderate rates; as he will receive the FASHIONS, quarterly, he feels confident of pleasing.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work. R. MARTIN.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

At an Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the third day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

SOLOMON BOWERS,

deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, intermarried with Abraham Asper, Amy, intermarried with Joseph Hughes, Ephraim Bower, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Plum, Maria, intermarried with Henry Spahr, Daniel Bower, and Moses Bower, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-fifth day of August next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, *Clerk.*

June 30. tc

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following *German Works* are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of

GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

Hard-Ware.

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, at prices to suit the times, a large and very general assortment of

HARD-WARE,

embracing almost every article in the way of building.—ALSO,

TOOLS

Of all kinds, as follows:

Mill, Cross-cut, Wood, Hand, Tenant, Compass, Veneer, and Whip SAWS; Planes and Plane Irons; Chisels; Augers; Axes; Hatchets; Adzes; Squares; Files; Rasps; Drawing Knives; Braces and Bits, &c. &c.—*Also*, best Jack Screws, and Coffee Mills (warranted); Anvils; Vices; Brads, Nails and Spikes;

with a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE,

Consisting, in part, of Kettles, Pots, Skillets, Griddles, Ovens, Tea Kettles, Bake, Stew, Sauce and Frying Pans—with almost every other article in the way of house-keeping.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF

Hammered & Rolled IRON,

Consisting of nearly all kinds (warranted); Cast, Shear and Blistered Steel; Band, Strap, and Sheet Iron; Dearborn and Wagon Boxes; Andirons, &c. &c.

And, as usual, a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Stone, Wood & Queens Ware,

All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, June 23. tf

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of [illegible] Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars.

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town *LINE OF STAGES.*

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

March 31. tf

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, June 23d, 1834. 3t

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SMYSER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. ☞ Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafœtida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
enna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Puligi,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Sassafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harlæum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	&c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
PAINT BRUSHES,
GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1st, 1834.

A	K
Frederick Aholtz	George Kuhn
Francis Allison	Joseph Kelly
Samuel Armstrong	Violet King
William Anderson	P. Kelly
John Arndt	C. F. Keener
B	L
Hannah Blakely	Isaac Litener
Samuel Butler	Peter Little
Jacob C. Bender	Jacob B. Lyon
George Bushman	Abraham Linor
Josiah Benner 2	Henry Lefever
Henry Biteman	Elizabeth Larmer
John Bare 3	Doct. P. W. Little
Wm. Breckenridge	M
John Black	Wm. M'Master
John Bishop	Orris G. Moulton
David Bosserman	Nancy Menough
Samuel Beard	Martha M'Gaughy
——— Biteler	John Miller 2
Valentine Baker	Francis M'Nutt
Elias Buckingham	John M'Master
John Baker	Robert M'Creary, sen.
Rev. Chas. Barnitz	Henry Munshower
C. T. Barbour	Henry or Baltzer Minter
Frederick Boyer	
Ann Biteman	George Myers
Henry Brown	Peter Myers
David Blakely	Henry Meck
Adam Berg	N
Margaret & Hannah Blakely	John E. Nail
C	O
Jacob Culp	Bernard O'Neill
Joseph Coshun	Wm. Orr
Ann Chiler	Wm. W. Piper
James Carr	David Rummel
——— Constables	David Roth
Alex'r Campbell 2	James Russell
Daniel Carl	Solomon Ritz
D	George Rose
Jacob Dobler, sen.	George Reneker
Nicholas Detrich	S
John Dutterer	Hugh Scott
John Deardorff	Nicholas Sultzer
Michael Dugen	Wm. T. Smith
Christian Dittenhafer	Wm. M. Scott
David Demaree	Jacob Shuman
E	Margaret Sanders
David Essig	Henry Smith
Samuel Evans	Polly Scott 2
Jacob Ecker	Anthony Smith
Nicholas Eckenrode	——— Steel
F	Thomas Soures
Jane Forney	Daniel Shuee
Charles Fuller, esq.	John Snider 2
James M. Fletter 2	Wm. Siehman
David Flecher	John Stewart
Christian Freed	John Sturgeon
Adam Fehl	George Stump
G	David Sheets
James Gallaugher 2	Jacob Strasbaugh
John Gulden	Christian Stoner
Wm. Goslin	David Slentz
Robert Gray	Jacob Swisher
Maj. Wm. Galbreath	Samuel Seabrooks
Thomas F. Grammer	John Statter
Robert Greder	George Strickhouser
H	T
Hez'h Houghtelin, jr.	David Troxel
Wm. Hamilton	Abraham Tobias
Martin Hollibaugh	George Thomas 2
Samuel Harper	John Trainer
Wm. Horner	James Taylor
Mary Hencel	V
Alex'r. Harbaugh	Garret Vanorsdallen
Margaret Hollibaugh	W
Catharine Hoke	Wm. Wisotskey
Henry Hart	Samuel Wright
Margaret Hammer	Daniel Wagner
I—J	John Wilson
Henry Ihinger	Henry Whitmer
Wm. S. Jenkins	Anne Williams
Catharine Johnson	Margaret Weaver
K	John Wentz
Margaret Kitchen	Israel P. Wright
	Wm. Walker

WM. W. BELL, *P. M.*

July 7. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. July 1, 1834.

Joseph Arntz	David Leppo
George Able	Wm. Motter
Isaac Collins	Daniel Mehring
Peter Care	James Morehead
Michael Calcr	David Ryder
Lewis Forney	George Snyder
Jacob Fisher	Jacob H. Schlifer
Peter Fore	Henry Stuler
Josiah Hall	John Smith
Joseph Hemler	James Stayley
John Hilbert	Samuel Stewart
Henry Jones	George Sponseller
Abraham Kunkel	Jacob Sell
Margaret Lashell	George Wikert
Francis Lopinot	

F. LEAS, *P. M.*

July 7. 3t

Wanted Immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO APPRENTICES

TO THE

Coach-Trimming Business.

Boys from the country would be preferred. JOHN GEISELMAN.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and com- [illegible] ling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and curing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copaiva—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of

May 26.—tf Z. DANNER.

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, Va. July 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

☞ Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of 'Judkins' Ointment,' the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT,
(formerly Judkins'.)

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description.

2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.

3d. Schirrous or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.

4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarins, of every description.

5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.

6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.

7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.

8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost.

It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold.

This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain.

It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours.

The following notices on this may suffice:

☞ PILES.

Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkin's Patent Specific Ointment, made by C. Herstons, near Frederick, Md. and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure. J. A. BENTZ.

Counting Room, Lombard street.

Mr. C. HERSTONS, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins'.)

Certificate of Mr. D. Brookhart, Tavern keeper, Boonsboro'.

BOONSBORO', Dec. 31, 1825.

Mr. Herstons—In the fall of 1822, Mr. Nikerk, living near this place, received a severe bite from a dog in the calf of the leg, the teeth having entered both sides, the leg much irritated and inflamed, with considerable pain—he called on me about the third day after it happened to know if I knew any thing to help him. Having a pot of Dr. Judkins' Ointment in my house, I applied a plaister which acted with its usual success—the application was continued five or six days, by which time he was quite well. Again, one of my neighbors had one of his thumbs badly torn and mangled by a bite—this Ointment was applied, and nothing else, and made a perfect cure. I have applied it in many instances in my own family, with great success; in burns and scalds, I do think it stands unrivalled. It is well worth the attention of every family. DAVID BROOKHART.

Messrs. L. & R. T. Lowndes, merchants, Cumberland.

Gents—As Mr. Herstons' agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Judkins' specific ointment, I would inform you that last summer I was afflicted with a sore leg—the fame of Judkins' ointment induced me to get a jug of it—but it happened not to be of Mr. Herston's make. I used it according to printed directions, but my leg kept getting worse.

Mr. Herstons travelling to the west, stopped at my house during the time, on looking at the ointment I had, he immediately pronounced it not his make, and furnished me one which was. On opening and smelling it, I was sensible of the difference, although it looked like it. I then applied the ointment he gave to me to my leg, it became in a state of amendment on using the first plaster, and so continued until it got quite well.

This ointment is certainly very valuable, and it would be a pity it should be lost to the public by a counterfeit article, bearing the name and being not genuine.

WILLIAM K. NEWMAN.

Cumberland, May 24, 1831.

NEW-MARKET, Feb. 21, 1833.

Mr. Herstons—Sir: I bought an article in Baltimore having the name of Judkin's Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true, it had not your name round the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is to give notice that the public may be guarded against an imposition of the kind. Yours, &c. A. I. BARNEY.

Dr. Drish, a Druggist in Leesburg, Va. informed the subscriber that three persons had each obtained from him a pot of Judkins' Ointment, (not of the subscriber's make.)—After having tried it, they found it was [illegible] good, and returned it to him.

Having had much experience, for [illegible] years, in making this Ointment, and being again concerned in the patent right, the public have a right to be cautioned against imposition—and, in order to effect this, and to secure to them the genuine article, it has been thought advisable, as above stated, to use the authority granted by Mr. Shepherd, and call it after the proprietor's own name.

The following will be hereafter attached to each pot—'SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkins') made and sold, wholesale and retail, by

C. HERSTONS near Frederick, Md.

Frost Bite.—About four winters ago I was severely frost bitten in my feet, and became quite lame—every succeeding winter brought forth the severity of the disease. I heard of Dr. W. Judkins' ointment last winter, and had it applied—it acted like a charm, and completely cured me in a short time.

ED. D. SHELMERDINE.

Baltimore county, Oct. 2, 1821.

Mr. N. Shepherd—About twenty years ago I was attacked with a sickness, which terminated by settling in one of my legs. After a few years it became a most painful ulcer—With considerable expence I tried various means of healing it, but all to no good effect, until I made use of Dr. W. Judkins' patent specific ointment, and I have the pleasure to inform you that in making use of less than two boxes of the ointment I effected a complete cure.

Two of my daughters have also been cured of obstinate tetter-worms, in a very short time, by using the above mentioned ointment. I have also found it preferable to any thing else with which I am acquainted, for the cure of burns. I am, &c.

GEORGE P. BUCKEY.

Frederick County, June 19, 1822.

From L. W. Balch, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Frederick, Md.

Mr. C. Herstons—Sir: I deem it proper to state, for the benefit of the public, that several years since, two of my children were affected with Scald Head of an inveterate character. My family physician, Dr. John T. Wilson of Leesburg, Va. who was very skilful and judicious in his practice, in vain endeavored by every means to effect a cure.—At length Judkins Ointment was applied and the affection was permanently relieved.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. W. BALCH.

From the Hon. John Taliaferro, member of Congress, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22d, 1829.

Sir—It has been my wish, for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied this Ointment, during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most decided and efficient remedy in all cases of tumour, be the cause what it may, and I have found nothing so good for wounds of any description. It may be proper to add that the cure of a tumor called White Swelling, given over by the most distinguished physicians as incurable, and which they decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was under my immediate notice effected by the use of Judkins' Ointment, and the patient is in fine health, his limb affected by the tumour being restored to a perfect state of soundness. Also that the leg of an aged man, which had been wounded, and exhibited one dreadful ulcerated surface from the knee to the foot, and which for more than two years had been considered incurable, was effectually cured by the application of Judkins' Ointment. I mention these two cases, which fell under my immediate notice, and management, as a decided evidence of the efficacy of this remedy in cases of tumor and of ulcers. I have experienced, as decidedly, the good effect of this remedy, in the cure of Felons, and of every species of flesh wound. It seems to me that any one who will observe on the operations of this Ointment, must be satisfied as to its beneficial effect. I can with the utmost confidence recommend the use of this valuable remedy. I am, sir, very respectfully, JOHN TALIAFERRO.

N. B. To more fully guard the public, (the proprietor) C. Herstons [illegible] his own hand writing, written through the circle outside the ointment pot.

SOLD BY APPOINTMENT, BY

S. H. Buehler, only Agent, Gettysburg,
Adam S. Duncan, - Cash-Town,
Mr. Blythe, - Millers-Town,
Davis & Grover, - Littles-Town

June 9. tf